

כ"ז חשוון ה'תרס"ט
ב"מ

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

2799

משרד

תיק מס'

מאונקו 1929 = צוותים על קנין
משכר ברושים על המאונקו.

תיק מס'

מחלקה



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Report of Mr. M.S. O'Rourke Nablus events
previous to 23rd August, 1929.

There is no evidence to show that events which happened in this Sub-District subsequent to the 23rd August 1929 were preconcerted. Nevertheless, the following events might be taken as an indication of coming trouble.

2. For about six or seven months previous to the outbreak of disturbances, the Nablus branch of the Young Mens' Moslem Association was very active. This association opened a branch at Nablus in June 1928 but showed little or no activity until November 1928 when an all Palestine conference of representatives of various branches of this association was held here. From that time onwards it was noted that the Y.M.M.A. was becoming more active.

X 3. It's activity cannot be said to have been political, but it certainly was religious. It took the form of very frequent lectures on the subject of Moslem religion. Special lectures were given for the labouring classes and students. Much encouragement was given youths and much was made of them by permitting them to lecture to their elders.

4. About the beginning of the year a branch of the "Society for the Protection of the Masjid el Aksa" was opened here. This society was entirely religious in character.

5. For about three months before the outbreak of disturbances a Haifa society, the "Revival of the Palestine Moslem Society", was very active, in as much as many circulars issued by it were found here in the town and even in the outlying parts of the Sub-District. There is no branch of this society here but recently efforts were made to open one and had, in fact, met with some success.

6. Much importance was given to the first day of Moharren (Moslem New Years day). Heretofore, although this was a recognised Moslem Feast day, no great interest was attached to it. This year special lectures were held calling on Moslems to cease work on this day, similar notices were printed in the press, and generally pressure was brought to bear on all Moslems to observe the day as an important religious festival. A similar remark might also be made in regard to the "Howlad Nebi" Feast day, but this I will refer to later.

7. In short during these six months it was noticeable that considerable efforts were being made to remind, and to keep reminded, all Moslems of their religion and it's history.

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8. On the 15th August 1929 the following telegram was received by the Mufti, Nablus, the Society for the protection of the Masjid el Aksa, and the Y.M.M.A., "Today at 1330 hours Jews held active demonstrations against Moslems at the Jailin Wall, causing general abomination and dissatisfaction. Rise up and perform requisite protests and denials (Sgd) Society for the Protection of the Masjid el Aksa".

9. On the 16th August 1929 the Mayor and four Notables called on the Area Officer. They submitted vigorous protests and applied for permission to hold a counter demonstration at Nablus. The Area Officer refused to allow them to hold any demonstration and eventually convinced them that no good would result from so doing.

10. The Feast of "Mowlad el Nebi" began on the afternoon of this day and on the same afternoon it was noticeable that many of the rowdy element of the town were going in cars to Jerusalem. The following morning they were still continuing to leave and it was later estimated that about 140 young men of the town had gone to Jerusalem. During the morning I remarked on this to the Mayor and other notables and was told that it was customary for Moslems to visit the Haram on the Feast of the Mowlad. This may be true, but, never theless, I distinctly remember that on previous Mowlads very few left from here to visit the Haram, certainly not those of the rowdy element of the town. On previous years three special patrols were carried out in the town and four extra police were employed on 'point duty' to regulate a very considerable 'joy-riding' traffic, whereas this year the town was singularly deserted. This might certainly be an indication of a preconcerted idea to ensure the presence of a considerable number of unruly persons in Jerusalem on the Feast of "Mowlad el Nebi".

11. On the 20th August 1929 the youths of the town forced shopkeepers to shut their shops and organized an illegal assembly. I have good reasons to believe these youths were induced to do this by the local secretary of the Y.M.M.A., but there is no definite proof. The killing of the Moslems by Jews at Jerusalem was given as the reason for the demonstration (see this office D.I.S. No.61 para 4).

12. On the afternoon of the 22nd August a letter purporting to be signed by Haj Amin Hussein, Grand Mufti, and reading as follows, was delivered at Kabalan village, "To the Mukhtars and elders of Kabalan village, Fighting will take place on Friday next 18th Rabieh Awal (23rd August 1929) between the Jews and Moslems. All who are of the Moslem religion should come to Jerusalem to help - Peace be on you and your young men, (Sgd) Haj Amin - Mufti, Jerusalem".

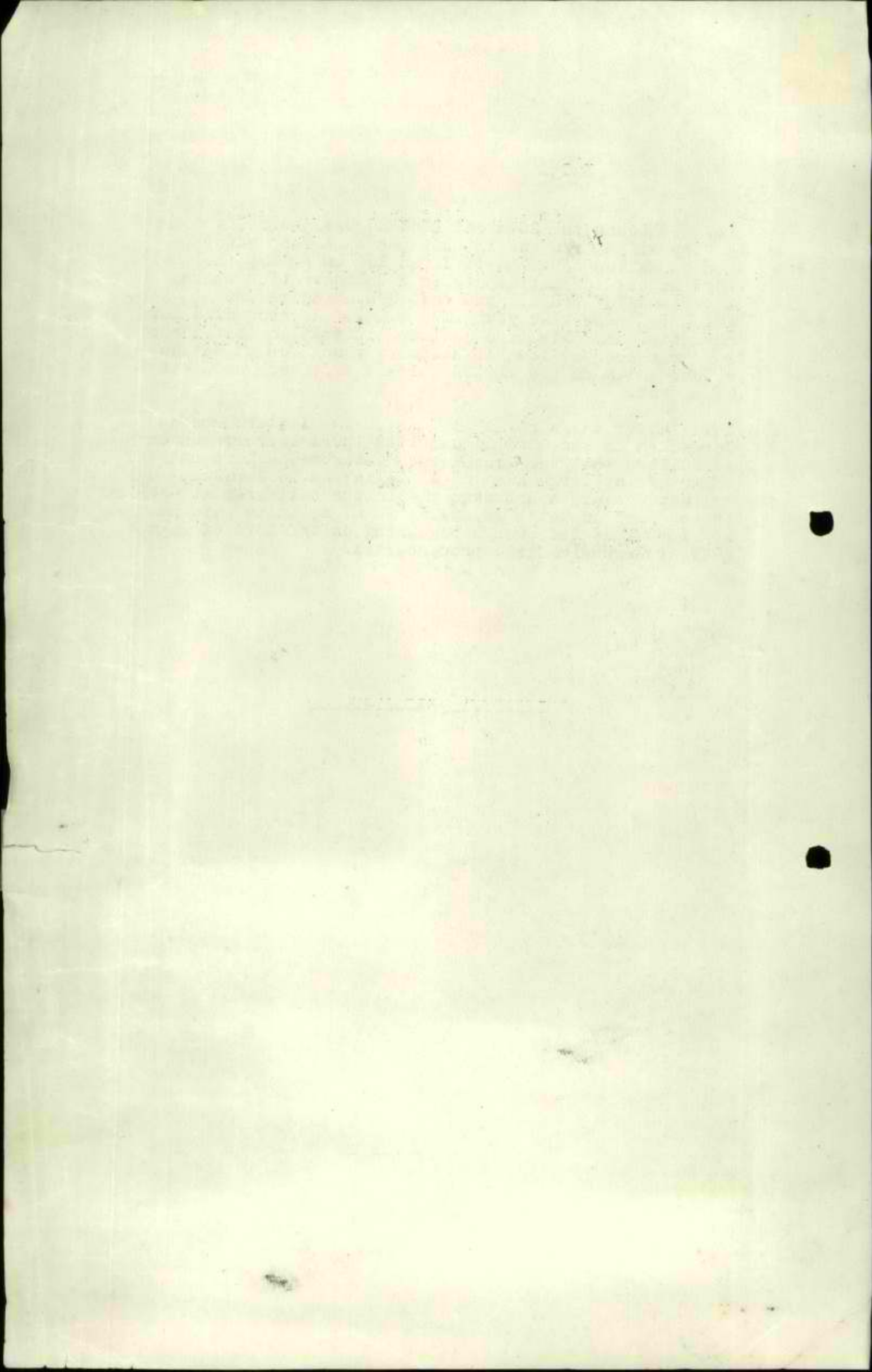
(See this office letter No.100/SSP of 17.9.29)

This letter, I consider, is a forgery, but it nevertheless indicates that someone knew trouble was to occur at Jerusalem on the following day.

13. Between the 20th and 22nd August there was a very strong ~~rumor~~ ^{hunger} in the town that many young men of Nablus would go to Jerusalem on Friday the 23rd August to participate in a demonstration there after noonday prayers and indeed some agitators tried to induce the young men to go. However none left, nevertheless, this is a definite indication that there was a preconcerted idea to assemble young men of Nablus at Jerusalem on the day on which the disturbances did break out.

14. After the arrival of news of the disturbance at Jerusalem on the 23rd August 1929 there is every reason to believe that the subsequent disturbances here and the departure of large numbers of fallahkeen to Jerusalem was organized, but, apart from the letter delivered at Habadan on the 2nd August 1929, there is no definite evidence to prove that the events beginning on the 23rd of August 1929 at Jerusalem were preconcerted.

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Diary of Mr. M.S. O'Rourke, Nablus 23/5/29 to
30/8/29.

The following is a narrative of events at Nablus following the arrival of information of fighting at Jerusalem between Arabs and Jews on Friday, 23-8-29.

2. Friday, 23 August, 1929.

At about 13.30 hours on this date I received information from Dahoud Effendi Carmi, District Officer, of serious fighting between Arabs and Jews at Jerusalem. This news was later confirmed by Mr. Miller, Area Officer. Knowing that the arrival of this news at Nablus would cause great unrest I took the following action.

- لبنان
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- (a) Ordered Police Jenin and Tulkarem to stop and turn back all Jews proceeding in the direction of Nablus or Jerusalem.
 - (b) Despatched strong patrols to the Town to protect any Jews who might then be present.
 - (c) Ordered all remaining Police to 'stand to' at the Town Post and Barracks.
 - (d) Issued extra ammunition to Police Personnel and instructed the N.C.O. i/c British Section to get the Lewis Gun Section into readiness for any immediate call.

3. I then proceeded to the Town and posted Police at the Western entrances to prevent any Jews entering. When in the Town the first news of trouble at Jerusalem arrived and the following rumours were heard.

- (a) That a bomb had been thrown into the Haran killing hundreds of Moslems.
- (b) That the Government had handed the Wailing Wall to the Jews.
- (c) That the Government had given the Jews arms with which to slay the Moslems.
- (d) That the Jews were slaying Moslems and the Government forces were allowing the slaughter.

4. Soon thousands gathered in the streets and went in the direction of the Municipality. The Area Officer then decided to go to the Municipality and attempt to restore peace to the crowd which by then was in a very dangerous state. At about this time I warned all Garage owners of the danger of sending cars to Jerusalem and advised them to hide their cars and chauffeurs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1940

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT

OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 10, 1939, AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JUNE 15, 1939, CONCERNING THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

AND
A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE
DURING THE YEAR 1939

PRESENTED TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AT THE OPENING OF THE 76TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,
DECEMBER 1, 1939

BY
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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5. The Area Officer got a poor hearing by the Mob which shouted that they would only believe the word of Haj Amin Hussieni. Mr. Miller quickly got him to speak on the telephone but even his assurances, given by telephone to the Acting Mayor that the assistance of the Nablus Moslems was not required, produced little effect. The Acting Mayor informed the Grand Mufti that Nablus Moslems were awaiting his instructions.

6. The idea of sending a delegation to Jerusalem to learn the true state of affairs was then formed and four of the chief agitators were entrusted with the mission. So successful had my warning to Garage owners been that no car could be found to take the delegates there and the Area Officer wisely decided to put his own car at their disposal. An escort of one British Constable was given them, both for the purpose of giving the delegation an official aspect and to keep track of their movements at Jerusalem. At about 17.30 hours they left here.

7. The assurances of Mr. Miller and the departure of the delegation quieted the Mob considerably and though still in a most excited state, through being worked up by agitators and inflammatory speeches, they dispersed. Messages were then sent to the neighbouring villages calling on the Fellaheen to arm themselves and to go to Jerusalem to defend their Holy Places and fight the Jews. At about 18.30 hours I proceeded by car some distance along the road to Jerusalem but there were no signs of any influx of villagers.

8. Towards 20.00 hours Villagers Armed apparently with sticks alone commenced to arrive in large numbers and soon the streets and markets were crowded with a frenzied mob. Odd shots were fired into the air.

9. Some days previous to the 23-8-29 I had secretly advised all Jews to leave Nablus. Consequently, as the mob could do little harm if left to themselves, the Area Officer and I agreed that all conflict between the Police and the People should be avoided.

10. At about 21.00 hours most of the Fellaheen then in the town crowded the streets leading to Haj Nimar Naboulsi's house, where a meeting of the Notables of the Town was being held to decide on what action should be taken. The Area Officer considered it advisable to attend this meeting and there try to allay the fears and apprehensions of those assembled. The Notables present gave him promises of using their influence to restore order but these promises were of little use.

11. Towards 22.00 hours the first party of Fellaheen left in a bus for Jerusalem and shortly afterwards many others followed and continued to follow at intervals until about Midnight when the town became comparatively quiet.

The approximate/

The approximate number of those proceeding to Jerusalem was telephoned to Police Headquarters, Jerusalem, as cars left here.

12. At about Midnight the delegation returned accompanied by the British Constables who reported the presence on the Jerusalem Road, between Kilo 30 and Kalundia of large parties of armed villagers. This information was also telephoned to Jerusalem.

13. Saturday 24th August, 1929.

Early on the morning of the 24th some of the remaining Fellahoon crowded round the Garages, excitement increased and shots were heard in the Town. I despatched a strong patrol under a Police Inspector to the town to restore order, as far as possible, without risking conflict with the crowd.

14. When at my house at about 07.30 hours I received news by telephone from the Police Barracks of the arrival of a report that a Bus load of Fellahoon, about to proceed to Jerusalem, had fired a volley of shots in the town, and were openly carrying Firearms. I ordered the N.C.O. who gave the information to stop the Bus as it passed the Police Barracks and to confiscate any firearms found. I considered this order advisable as I had come to the conclusion that a greater effort must be made to restore Public Security. When I had given this order I left immediately for the Police Barracks by Car in case trouble would arise out of the confiscation of firearms.

15. On my way towards the Police Barracks I was assured that the Bus had not yet left the Town, so I returned into the Town to see if the information that firearms were being openly carried was true. I visited the Garages and although I saw approximately four buses with crowds of Fellahoon around them they were, nevertheless, comparatively orderly and did not appear to be armed. I then proceeded to the Western end of the town and returning back towards the Garages, walked to the Town Post. There I stayed for about twenty minutes and then left for the District Offices. On arrival there I received a telephone message from Cpl Golden that a crowd were attacking the Barracks as the result of the confiscation of a rifle some few minutes previously. I immediately left by car to the Barracks.

16. From a distance of about 800 metres from the Barracks the road was blocked with People armed with iron bars, sticks, swords and knives, all hurrying to the Barracks. It was with luck I got through. I was about 250 metres from the Barracks when rifle and revolver fire broke out on all sides and the crowd fell back to within about 30 to 40 yards of the Barrack Gate. I entered the Barracks and seeing that there was no immediate fear of the crowd breaking through, I ordered 'Cease Fire' sent 5 mounted constables who were standing by to attempt to drive the crowd back, ordered up the Lewis Gun Section from the British Barracks, and sent word to the Area Officer.

17. The crowd of about 2,000 which I had passed through on the road, had by this time augmented the crowd of about 1,000 outside the Barracks. Every exposed pane of glass in the Barracks had by then been smashed by stones and the crowd now concentrated on stoning the Police.

18. The Area Officer with Mr. Taylor, District Engineer, who had apparently left the District Offices before my message arrived, now appeared driving towards the barracks being heavily stoned from all sides. They managed to enter the Barracks unhurt although the Area Officer's car was very considerably damaged. Some few minutes afterwards the Lewis Gun Section and four British Constables arrived and the Lewis Gun was mounted on the Lock-Up roof.

19. In consultation with the Area Officer, it was decided to fire two volleys over the heads of the crowd in the hope that it might be sufficiently warned to disperse. This fire had little effect. The position of the five mounted policemen was so untenable that they had to retire on the Barracks. Already Mr. Taylor and four Police personnel received serious head wounds from falling stones. One Police constable was completely out of action. The more fearless members of the mob were creeping up under shelter of the wall and the safety of the Lock-Up and Armoury was in great danger.

20. I then decided with the Area Officer that the time had arrived to fire into the Mob. One volley was fired and ten persons were wounded. The effect was immediate and before the Lewis Gun could fire a burst into the crowd they broke, retreated, and orders were given to cease fire. The Government Ambulance which happened to be near the spot when the direct fire occurred, picked up the wounded and brought them to Hospital.

21. I then enquired into the cause of the attack and was informed by 2nd/Inspector Elias Haddad, who was in charge at the time of the attack, that at some minutes before 08.00 hours a bus load of Fellaheen approached the Barracks a rifle was pushed out from the side of the Bus and a shot was fired towards the Barracks. Acting on my orders he with Cpl Golden, British Section, and some other Police Personnel stopped the Bus and ordered the occupants to hand over the rifle. They refused so he ordered them to come down from the bus and when they had done so he found a British rifle and some ammunition on the floor. He confiscated the rifle and ammunition. The Bus immediately drove off towards the Town. A minute or two afterwards they returned followed by hundreds of towns-people who assembled outside the Barracks gate and demanded the immediate return of the rifle. The Inspector definitely refused to agree to their demand and tried to induce them to disperse. More wildly excited people burst through to the front ranks of the crowd shouting

"Din Mohammed Kam Bisafe"

"Beat, slaughter, do not be afraid" etc.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

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At this a Fellaah attacked the Inspector with a dagger and a Hand grenade which fortunately did not explode, was thrown amongst the Police. The Inspector realising the gravity of the situation ordered his Police to fire on the mob. The Police fired into the air and the crowd fell back about 30 yards.

22. It was about this time that I arrived at the Barracks.

23. About twenty minutes after the crowd dispersed the Acting Mayor and six persons, Notables, and others, came to the Barracks to enquire into the disturbance. They were informed of what had occurred and were left in no doubt by Mr. Miller of the proper action of the Police in confiscating the rifle and further of what a similar mob might expect if a second attack on the Barracks was contemplated.

24. The Acting Mayor and Notables realised the force and right of Mr. Miller's remarks, but nevertheless, knew they would be immediately faced with the task of pacifying a chastened but a still very angry crowd. The Acting Mayor therefore requested the surrender of the rifle and stated he would hold himself personally responsible for its safe custody. In these circumstances I agreed with Mr. Miller that the Acting Mayor could be relied on to see that no further use was made of the rifle and that its surrender to him would possibly avoid further conflict between the Police and the People. The rifle was then handed over to the Acting Mayor who made a short address to a crowd of some 150 persons without the Barracks, which shortly afterwards dispersed. The rifle was eventually recovered by the Police.

25. I then discussed the situation with Mr. Miller and we decided upon the following action.

(a) That a second and more determined attack on the Barracks while not probable was, nevertheless possible. This being so the Barracks and Lock-Up could best be held from the Lock-Up roof.

(b) To restore absolute Public Security in the Town it would be necessary to disperse all unlawful assemblies and confiscate all arms. This would most likely necessitate further firing on the crowd. Although the local result might possibly be a very good one it would, nevertheless, further inflame Arabs in the North and considering what protection could be given to the Jewish Colonies there, this was certainly to be avoided.

(c) To do everything possible to prevent any armed parties proceeding by car to Jerusalem or entering Nablus from the South and East.

26. Henceforth all cars and persons leaving or entering Nablus from the East were searched. As a result one villager was found with a hand grenade. Motor cars with food supplies, presumably for Arabs on the outskirts of Jerusalem or those proceeding there on foot, were turned back. Arms and ammunition were withdrawn from the Armoury and placed in the Lock-Up Guard Room, the roof of the lock-up was barricaded, and a telephone extension placed there.

27. Demonstrations were made in the Town during the day but, with this difference, that firearms were no longer displayed or discharged. False rumours were received of further attacks to be made on the Barracks, but these attacks did not materialise, the crowd had evidently learnt its lesson. Notables of Nablus/ to /went Tulkarem, Jenin, and Beisan, calling on all Notables to attend a conference at Nablus on the following day.

28. In the afternoon Dr. Lightbody, A/Senior Medical Officer, Samaria and Galilee, came to the Barracks and reported that on his return from Tiberias he was held up near Silet el Daher by a party of Fellaheen from the neighbouring villages, one of whom carried a rifle while others carried sticks and knives. He was mistaken for a Jew and threatened with immediate death. After great difficulty he eventually convinced his assailants that he was a British and was allowed to pass without being further molested.

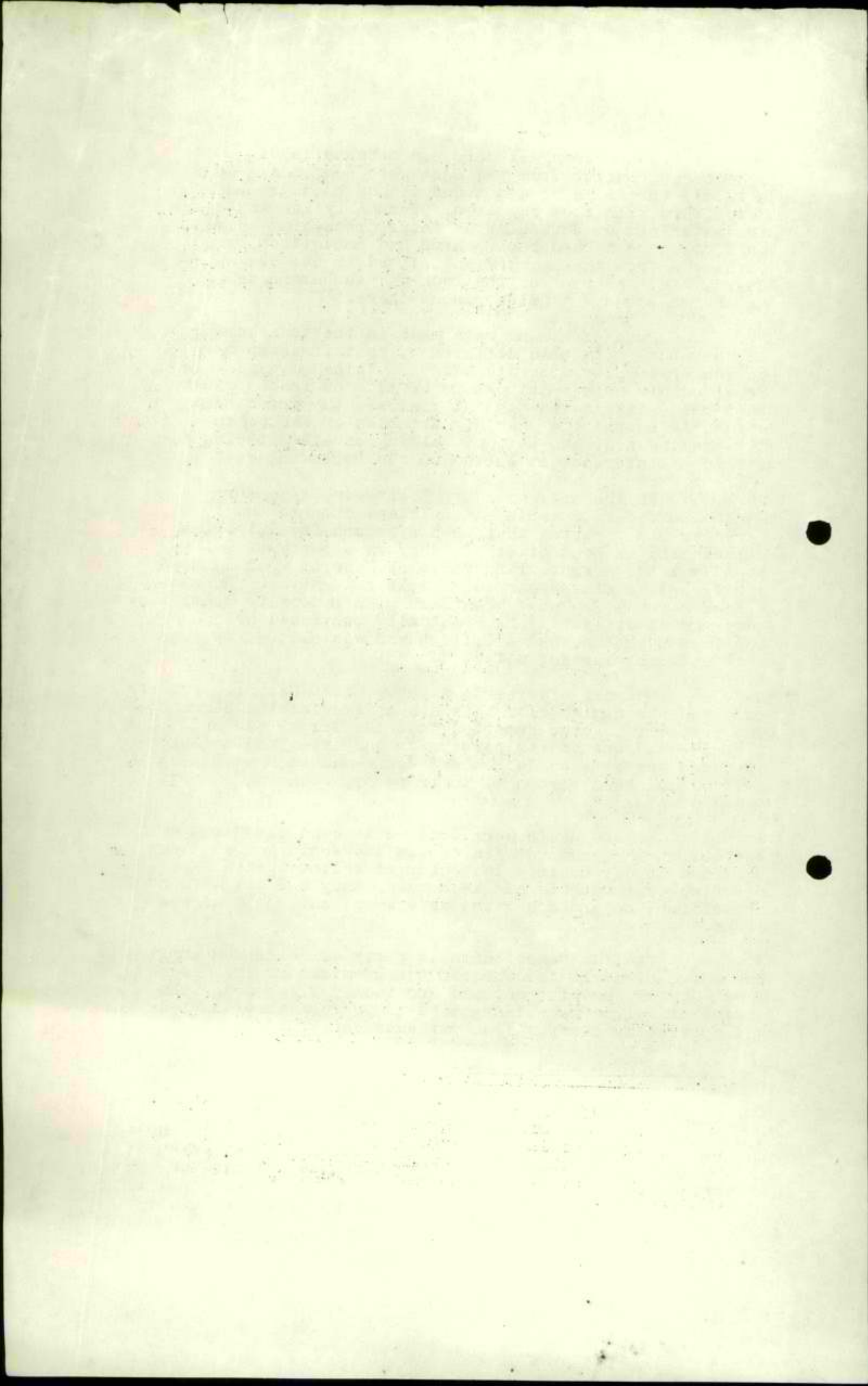
29. Shortly afterwards a party of 15 Catholic Priests and Students coming from Nazareth arrived at the Barracks. The Priest in charge reported that the driver of Car S.M. 197 and one of its passengers had attempted to hold up their car between Nablus and Jenin and that at Nablus a stone had been thrown at their party, wounding one of the Students.

30. Police Jenin were ordered to send out Car patrols on the road between Nablus and Jenin and to clear the road at all costs. Inspector of Police, Jenin later reported that patrols had been made, they had met with no opposition, no armed parties were seen, and the road was clear.

31. Towards Sunset a small party of Fellaheen arrived from Toubas, collected outside the premises of the Young Mens' Moslem Association, and eventually dispersed. The Municipal Police were despatched to perform their duties and apparently carried them out successfully.

32. Sunday, 25th August, 1929.

Work in the town was still at a standstill. The people were still in a very excited state, all were apparently awaiting the arrival of the Arab Notables, and the result of the conference. Information was received of a bomb attack to be made on the Barracks under cover of darkness.



33. Towards Noon a crowd of about 200 which had gathered outside the Y.M.K.A. premises left that place in an excited state and went in the direction of the markets with the intention of forcibly closing all shops which had opened during the morning. They were, with difficulty dispersed by some of the more respectable towns-people. Later all shops opened and continued to remain open.

34. At about Noon Arab Notables from Jenin, Tulkarem, Beisan, the large villages, and the Sheikhs of the Messaid, Meshalka, Ghazawieh and Sagher Arabs arrived. They lunched and went to the Najjah School where the conference was held.

35. Towards 17.00 hours the conference broke up in disorder. It appears that the elder Notables could not agree with the younger ones, whom they thought were lacking in respect, and others, between whom was enmity would not agree to forget their differences. The conference could arrive at no definite conclusion and was only too pleased to break up on information being received of serious fighting at Jaffa between Jews and Arabs.

36. A half-hearted effort was made to send armed parties to Jaffa but this did not materialise. A more successful effort was made and several hundreds assembled and appeared to be about to attempt a determined attack on the barracks. The Notables of the town became in abject fear to the Barracks requesting that the Crowd approaching the barracks should not be fired on.

37. Mr. Miller gave him no such assurance and repeated his warning of the previous morning. He returned and collected some other Notables. They got in front of the advancing crowd near the Railway Station and there, with no little violence and entreaty managed to stop the crowd. It then returned towards the Government Hospital and sent a deputation to visit those wounded the previous morning. Shortly afterwards, satisfied that the condition of the wounded was not critical and that they were properly treated, they dispersed.

38. At about 19.00 hours reliable information was received that at Dawn the following morning a party of 2,000 townspeople and Fellahs would march out of Nablus for Jerusalem and that, provided the Police allowed them to pass, no opposition would be offered, otherwise the party would storm the Barracks.

39. There appeared to be a certain amount of truth in this information so Mr. Miller and I agreed on the following action.

- (a) To request that an armoured car be sent by night to Nablus.
- (b) To hide the armoured car at the Barracks until the approach of the armoured party when it could be brought into action and

and could deliver a blow so crushing as to entirely stop any idea of sending any further armed party to Jerusalem.

40. The Acting Chief Secretary agreed and promised to send an armoured car.

41. Monday 26th August, 1929.

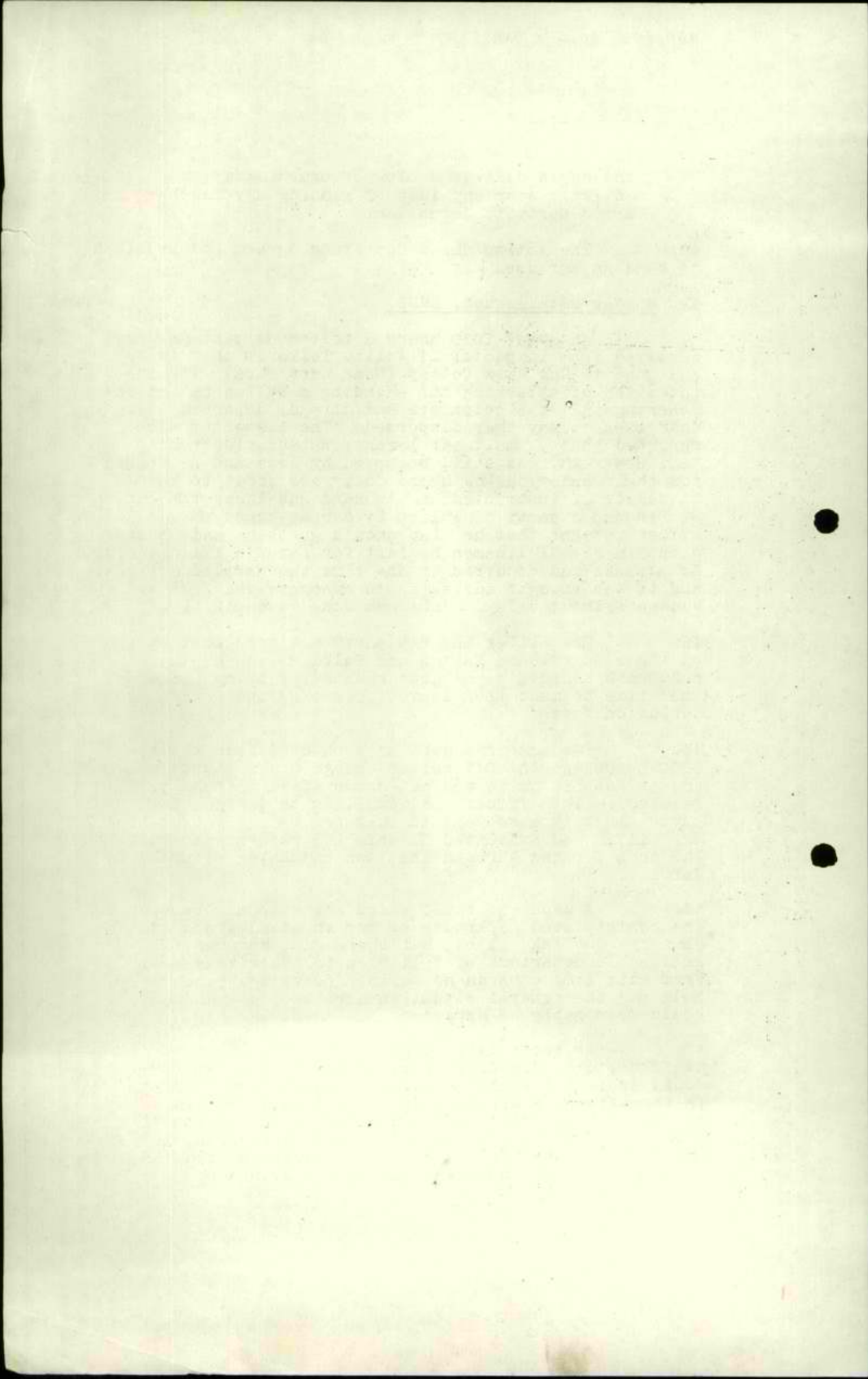
At about 0030 hours a telephone message was received from Inspector of Police Tulkarem that Arabs had gone to Gan Haim Colony (Near Kufr Saba) with the intention of attacking it. Finding a Police patrol and learning that the colonists had already departed to Kafr Saba Colony they dispersed. The Inspector also reported that a small settlement, Natania (West of Wadi Howareth) was still occupied by Jews and he feared for their safety as he heard they were about to be attacked. I instructed him to send Sub-Inspector Nur el Din and a party of Police by car at once. Mr. Miller thought that he also should go there and, taking with him five Policemen he left for Natania immediately. No attacks had occurred by the time the parties arrived and it was thought advisable to evacuate the Jews to Hadera without delay. This was done successfully.

42. Mr. Miller and his party met some cars on the road between Nablus and Tulkarem and as the occupants could give no good reason for being there at that time he made them leave their cars and return to Nablus on foot.

43. Two armoured cars arrived at Nablus about 0200 hours and the Officer in charge was asked to send one to Natania as it was not known if further help was required. The officer was unwilling to divide his party and both cars went to Tulkarem. By that time Mr. Miller had evacuated Natania and returned to Tulkarem. The cars paraded through the town and later returned to Jaffa.

44. A usual hour all shops in the town were opened. The contemplated departure of two thousand Arabs at dawn did not take place, but there was, however, a noticeable departure of fellahen to their villages. From this time onwards no further demonstrations were held and the general situation here became as normal as could reasonably be expected.

45. At about 1400 hours I was informed by the Staff Captain, G.H.Q. Troops, Jerusalem that troops would arrive at Nablus and Jenin the following morning. In the afternoon arrangements were made to billet them at the British Police Barracks and the Majjah School. News of the arrival of troops quickly spread in the town and the remaining fellahen in the town departed. No untoward incident happened during the evening.



46. Tuesday, 27th August, 1929.

During the morning motor cars and buses were requisitioned for use of the Troops. This was done on the request of the Staff Captain G.H.Q. Troops, Jerusalem. Certain undesirable persons from Haifa and Safad who wished to go to Jerusalem were refused permission. A strong Police party was despatched to Toubas to search the Village and arrest Suspects.

47. Towards 14.00 hours two companies and the 2nd Battalion H.Qtrs. of the Green Howards Regiment arrived and were billeted. Instructions were given to the Police to concentrate on the investigation of cases arising out of the disturbances.

48. During the afternoon the Area Officer and I discussed the situation with Col Bunbury, commanding the Green Howards, and it was decided

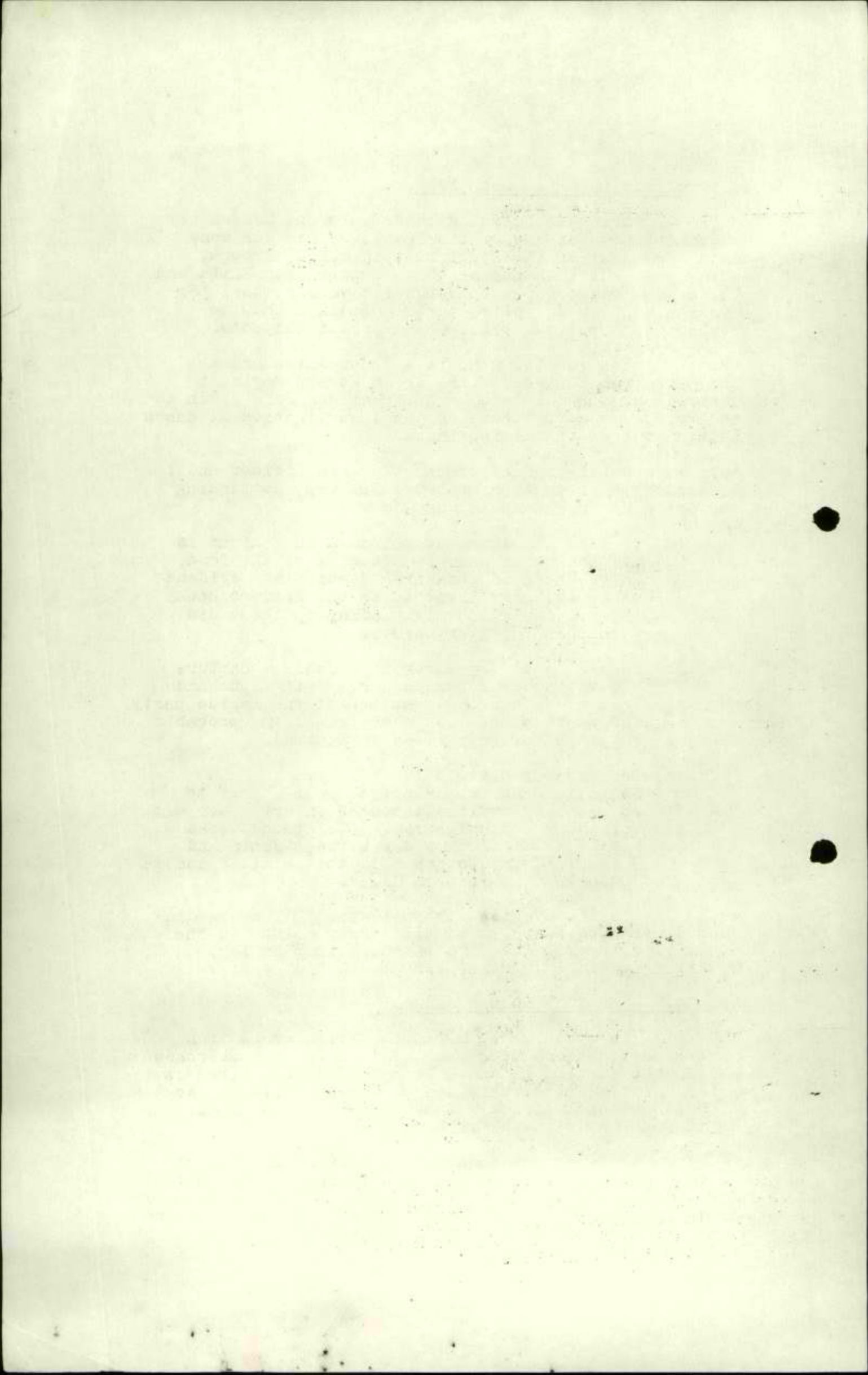
- (a) To make simultaneous searches that night in the houses of some 16 Notables of the Town, in the hope of obtaining documentary evidence of their being involved in the disturbances, or evidence which might point to these disturbances being organised.
- (b) To send a strong party to Toubas to capture any villagers returning from Beit Alpha and Beisan. (after the despatch of the Police party information had been received of the probable return of armed parties to Toubas).
- (c) To send car patrols to Wadi Haramiah and Kalkilish and from Jenin to Deir Sherif to prevent any likelihood of interference with telephone communication. (Telephone wires had been cut on this day between Jenin and Beisan and it was possible that similar damage would be done in this area).

49. In the evening the situation was again discussed with Col Bunbury and all danger points in the North (i.e., Jewish Colonies in the Beisan Valley, Tiberias and Safad Areas) were indicated to him.

50. Wednesday 28th August, 1929.

No evidence of any kind having connection with recent disturbances was found during the searches. The Toubas parties returned with confiscated firearms which had resulted from a search of the Village. No very important evidence was collected and no armed parties returned to the village.

51. On this day a combined Military and Police Patrol proceeded through the Selfit area as far as the Jaffa Border to obtain information of Fellaheen who were heard to have gone to attack Jaffa Jewish Colonies, and to capture any armed parties returning.



52. In the evening I received information of the likelihood of an attack from Trans-Jordan. This information was also received by Mr. Miller who had also heard of the likelihood of an attack on a Jewish Colony near Tiberias. These informations were immediately discussed with G.C., Troops, here, and it was decided

- (a) To send a reconnaissance party to Jisr Damieh
 - (b) To send troops from Affule to Tiberias.
- Both these parties were despatched.

53. Thursday, 29th August, 1929.

The party which had gone to Selfit area returned shortly after midnight. Information had been collected but no armed parties were met.

54. The reconnaissance party to Jisr Damieh returned about 07.00 hours and reported all quiet in Ghor el Jiftlik. No information was received of a raid from Trans-Jordan.

55. Brigadier General Dobbie commanding Troops in Palestine, arrived in Nablus about Noon and discussed the situation in the Northern District with Mr. Miller and Col Bunbury. As a result orders were given for the move of the Green Howards to Affule, leaving a striking force here of two platoons. On this day all was quiet in Nablus Area.

56. Friday, 30th August, 1929.

At about 09.00 hours the movement of Troops from here to Affule took place. In the afternoon two platoons of Marines from Jaffa moved in to strengthen the force here.

57. At about 15.00 hours I was informed that Hedera had been added to this Sub-District for protection and an hour later I proceeded there with one platoon of the Green Howard Regiment. Insp. Kramer reported that everything was quiet in his Area and, having arranged accommodation for the Platoon, I returned to Nablus at 21.00 hours.

58. From this day no change in the situation has occurred and everything appears to be normal with the exception that many meetings are being held in the houses of Notables. The object of these meetings is to prepare a defence for the part taken by Arabs in the disturbances, to collect money for the wounded and dependants of those killed, to provide legal assistance for those charged, and to prepare protests to the British Government and various Foreign Powers.

Diary of events at Tulkarem.

Tulkarem, Friday 23rd August, 1929.

About 1400 hours instructions were received from A.D.S.P. i/c Nablus Sub-District that as disturbances had broken out in Jerusalem, between the Jews and Arabs, it was considered advisable to prevent all Jews proceeding towards Nablus or Jenin and that Police should turn back any proceeding to these places. This was done immediately and several Jews were returned to Jaffa and Petah Tikvah.

2. At about 1600 hours first information of the disturbances at Jerusalem reached Tulkarem. It was quickly followed by a rumour that the Jews had attacked the Haram. The towns people shut their shops and collected in front of the District Offices where a demonstration took place. Inflammatory speeches were made calling on Moslems to help their brothers in Jerusalem and to fight the Jews. Insp. Wadieh Massad and Kahlil Eff. Abdul Nur eventually got the crowd to disperse shortly after sunset.

3. Mr. Conway, a P.W.D. employee at Tulkarem, was assaulted with stones later in the afternoon and his car was damaged. He was mistaken for a Jew, but the arrival of Police prevented serious results.

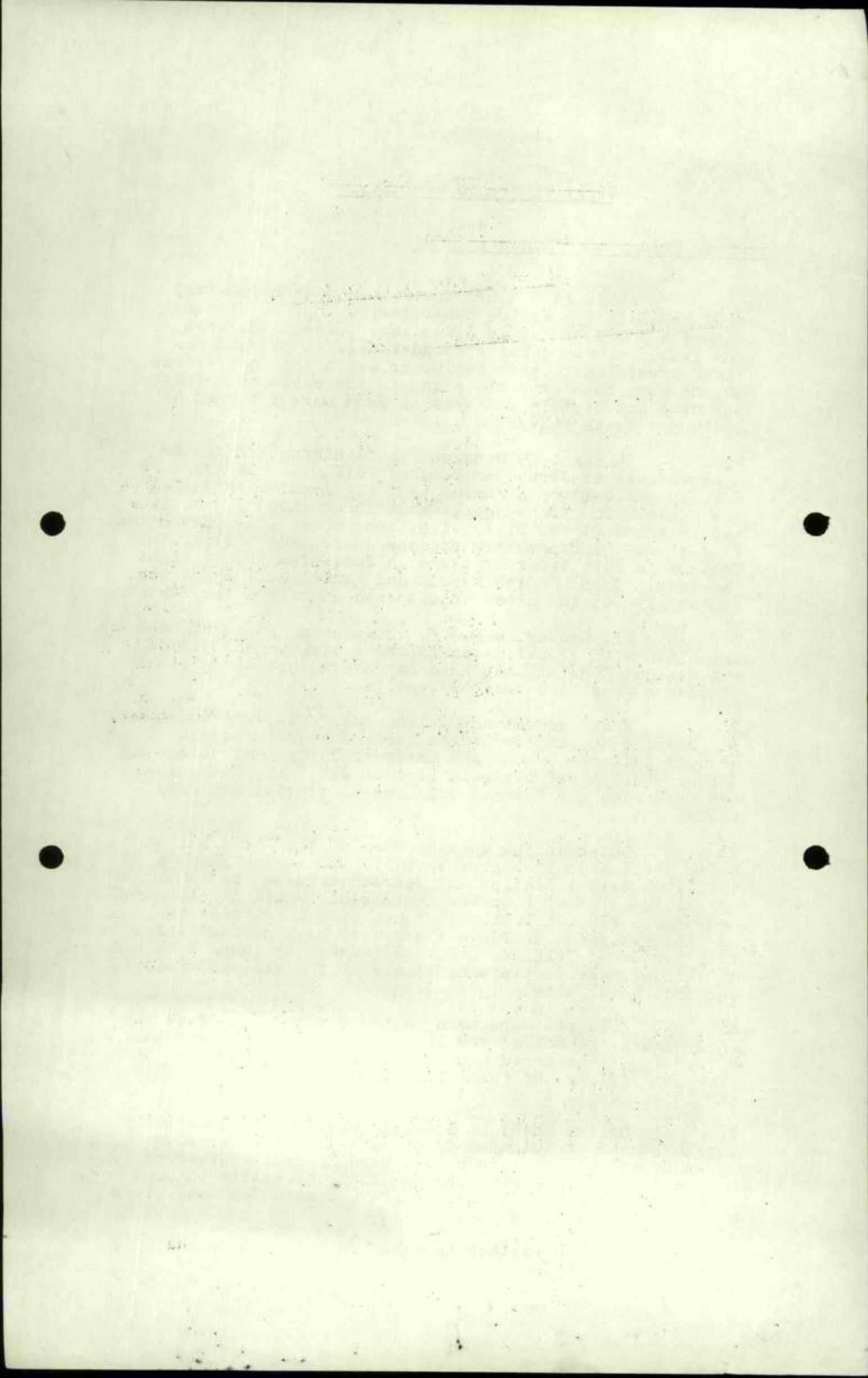
4. After sunset the Police successfully evacuated all Jews, numbering about one hundred souls, resident in or near Tulkarem by car and train to Jaffa, Mulsabbis, and Haifa. Police patrols were sent to Gan Haim, Kalmania, Gan Hasharone and Natania colonies to protect any Jews there.

5. Later in the evening some of the Chief agitator Salim Abdul Rahman, Hashem Jayousi, and Sheikh Abdulla Kalkilieh held a meeting and decided to send people to the villages to stir up the fellahen. Selim Abdel Rahman and Hashim Jayousi left. They met with no success in getting villages to leave their work as a certain influential person of Tulkarem area was induced by Insp. W. Massad to follow these people immediately to the various villages and undo their work.

6. Attempts were made in the evening to attack the Agricultural School as the crowd believed there were many Jews there. The crowd was eventually turned back by the District Officer and Insp. Nur El Din Bessesso before damage was done.

7. During the night special patrols were made round Jewish houses at Tulkarem to prevent looting. At 2200 hours Notables of the town were brought to the District Officer's house where he and the Insp. of Police induced them to use their influence to prevent unlawful assemblies and breaches of the peace.

8. Nothing further happened in the town on that night.



Saturday 24th August, 1929.

9. At 0030 hours Insp. Police Tulkarem patrolled, by car, all the main roads in his area but no great movement of villagers was seen.

10. Saturday being the weekly market day several hundreds of villagers were present in the town. Shops were opened early in the morning and work was carried on. However, about 1000 hours all work ceased and a demonstration was made outside the Police Barracks. A few stones were thrown and sticks were knocked on the Barracks door but no damage was done. The crowd left after about half an hour and went to the Students Club. Five Jews were at that time under Police protection in the Barracks.

11. At the Students Club agitators addressed the crowd and urged them to attack the colonies. Other agitators from Nablus then arrived and urged the people to go to Jerusalem and offered free transport in cars. No one left to attack the colonies or availed themselves of the free transport to Jerusalem.

12. At 11.30 hours a deputation of local notables called on the District Officer and asked for the confiscation of Jewish firearms and a true report of the situation. The District Officer promised to help them and they left.

13. Police car patrols were made in the afternoon to Anebta, Kalkilieh and Kakhon to prevent any armed parties proceeding to Nablus or to any of the Jewish Colonies, but no armed parties were met. Another patrol was made to Netania colony to report on the situation there, and to warn all neighbouring villagers not to listen to agitators as they would be held responsible for any damage to Jewish property or loss of Jewish life. During the evening the situation was comparatively normal at Tulkarem.

Sunday 25th August, 1929.

14. At an early hour chauffeurs coming from Jaffa spread the news that trouble had broken at Jaffa between Arabs and Jews. No very great attention was paid to this information.

15. At 1000 hours Haj Mimr Nabulsi came from Jaffa Nablus with other notables to induce delegates from Tulkarem and the larger villages, to attend a conference at Nablus. Fourteen delegates left for Nablus at 1100 hours to attend the conference.

16. Police patrols operated on the main roads and outlying portions of the area, but nothing unusual was noted. At 1600 hours the delegates returned to Tulkarem. The towns people assembled to hear the result of the conference, but soon dispersed.

17. At 18.45 hours information was received from Police Jaffa that they had heard of large armed parties of fellahs going to Jaffa from the villages in the vicinity of Kalkilieh and Bidia. Patrols were sent out from Kalkilieh to ascertain the truth of this information, but it was found to be false.

18. At about 2300 hours several car loads of people arrived from Nablus as they were informed there that the Hudera Jews had attacked Kikon and stolen Arab cattle. The cars were sent back to Nablus and their occupants were informed that the information was entirely untrue.

Monday 26th August, 1929.

19. At 0030 hours information was received from Kalkilieh Post that approximately 20 persons had approached and fired shots at Gan Haim Jewish Colony. A police patrol near dispersed this party, but were unable to identify or arrest any one. There were no Jews in the colony at the time and damage and looting was prevented.

20. Shots were heard in the direction of Netania Colony at about this time, so Inspector Nur el Din Bessasso with five Police Constables were despatched there immediately. When this news was given to Police Nablus Mr. Miller and five Police personnel left for Netania also. This party arrived at Tulkarem at 0130 hours and continued to the Colony. No attack had occurred but it was thought advisable to evacuate the Jews to Hudera. This was successfully done under the escort of Inspector Nur el Bin Bessasso and his party.

21. Mr. Miller and his party then left for Kalkilieh where Mr. Miller warned the Mukhtar and elders of the consequence of any attack on Jewish lives or property. The party then proceeded to Ras el Ain, patrolled the roads, turned back all villagers found, and returned back to Tulkarem. On the return journey four escaped inmates of the Reformatory School were caught and were later handed over to the Superintendent in charge.

22. Two R.A.F. armoured cars arrived at Tulkarem at 0340 hours. Later these cars proceeded in procession through the town, but despite this display of force Mr. Miller had to deal summarily with one person who openly cursed the troops. The attitude of the townspeople, on the whole, was very truculent. At 1010 hours the armoured cars returned to Jaffa.

23. The situation was practically normal in Tulkarem on this morning. Police who had proceeded to Gan Haim colony in the morning reported that a pair of shoes and a blanket were the only articles stolen from the colony. Rumours were heard in the town that serious trouble had broken out at Hebron, Haifa and the Jewish colonies in the Beisan valley, but little or no interest was taken by the townspeople.

24. Forty British troops arrived at Kalkilieh Station during the afternoon and stayed the night. Police Patrols reported that everything was normal in the area.

Tuesday 27th August, 1929.

25. At dawn the 2nd Battalion, Green Howard Regiment arrived at Tulkarem Railway Station. At 0900 hours twenty of the chief agitators of Tulkarem were arrested and sent

under escort to Wabius. A police patrol was sent to Tiroh at 1140 hours to protect the property of the Palestine Plantation Company.

26. From this time onwards the situation remained normal at Tulkarem.

Narrative of events at Jenin.

Friday 23rd of August, 1929.

At about 1900 hours on this day Farid Fakhir El Bin of Nablus brought news to Jenin that fighting had occurred during the day at Jerusalem between Arabs and Jews and that as a result 85 Arabs were killed and countless numbers wounded. The townspeople immediately became excited and all assembled outside the District Offices where they clamoured for information. They were informed by Hilmi Eff. Hussieni, the District Officer, and Ezzat Eff. Tabbara, Police Inspector, that the information was grossly exaggerated and that the Government Forces had the situation well under control. This information did little to pacify the crowd and although it was induced to leave the British Offices it did not disperse.

Later agitators got to work and sent messages to neighbouring villages calling on the fellahs to help their brothers Moslems in Jerusalem. At about 2100 hours parties of villages, armed with sticks and knives, in a dangerously excited condition, began to arrive from Kabalia, Arraba, Messelia and Burkin. Attempts were made by agitators of the town to get them to attack the Jewish Colonies in the Beisan valley, and in fact parties began to move out of Jenin towards Affulsh. The District Officer and Police Inspector then got some notables together and warned them of the danger of fellahs approaching the Colonies as the Government had placed a strong defence force around each. They urged the notables to do their utmost to induce the villagers to return. This warning had a good effect and fellahs who had already left were followed up in cars by the District Officer and notables and turned back.

A.D.S.P. Hazerath was warned of the likelihood of an attack on Affulsh and Police Patrols were sent to Fakkar, Nouris and Zerien to turn back all villagers and give every protection to the Colonies.

Inspector George Elias was sent to take charge of Beisan Police Station as the Inspector in charge had that day gone to Nablus to give evidence before the Court.

Demonstrations still continued in the town throughout the night.

Saturday 24th August, 1929.

At about 0300 hours most of the fellahs returned to their villages. The town was comparatively quiet during the morning. At about 1100 hours Ahmed El Shaker and two others of Nablus arrived to induce notables of Jenin and the larger villages to attend a conference at Nablus to decide on what action could be taken. About 24 persons from Jenin District went to attend the conference.

At 1300 hours three other persons from Nablus came to incite villagers of Kabatia, Raba, Arrabeh and Burkin to attack the Jewish Colonies and not to attend any futile conference or send useless protests to the Government. The people of Kabatish made a half-hearted effort to go to the Colonies but did not get very far.

At about 1630 hours information was received of the presence of parties on the road which were stopping cars near Silat el Daher. Police Inspector Jenin was instructed to take a car patrol there and clear the road at all costs. The patrol was carried out but no parties were met. The Inspector called together the Mukhtar and elders of Silat el Daher, held them responsible for public security on the road, and warned them of the consequences of any further reports being received of holding up cars. No further reports of trouble on the road were afterwards received.

Up to 2000 hours on this day there were still Jews in Jenin in hiding and it was thought wisest to evacuate them under escort of Jewish Police of Jenin to Affuleh. This was successfully done and Arab Police personnel of Affuleh were sent to replace Jewish Police sent from Jenin.

News was received that night of an intended attack by the Ghazzawieh Arabs on Ain Haroud colony and a party of Police were sent there to guard the colony.

Later parties of fellaheen from Toubas, Raba, Messalich, Kabatich, Moithaloun and Siris passed through Jenin on the way to Affuleh but they were turned back before they got far.

Nothing further of importance happened in Jenin on this day.

Monday 26th August, 1929.

The town of Jenin and its villages remained quiet on this day but nevertheless a feeling of unrest prevailed.

In the afternoon A.D.S.P. Faiz Idriissi, who had been on leave, returned and assumed control of the situation at Jenin and Beisan.

At about 1600 hours Police Jenin found that they could not get into communication by telephone with Beisan and A.D.S.P. Faiz Idriissi left immediately to investigate. He had much difficulty in getting to Beisan as the Arabs had opened irrigation ditches thereby flooding the tracks and making them impassable. He also found that the telephone wires had been cut between Ain Haroud and Beisan and on his arrival there he sent out a party which repaired them.

Tuesday 27th August, 1929.

On this day there was no change in the situation at Jenin. At noon A.D.S.P. Faiz Idriissi returned from Beisan and reported everything quiet in the vicinity of the colonies.

At 1230 hours two armoured cars passed through Jenin on their way to Beisan and at about 1600 hours one company of troops of the 2nd Battalion Green Howard Regiment arrived and were billeted.

From that time onwards the situation at Jenin remained normal.

Narrative of events at Beisan.

Friday 23rd August, 1929.

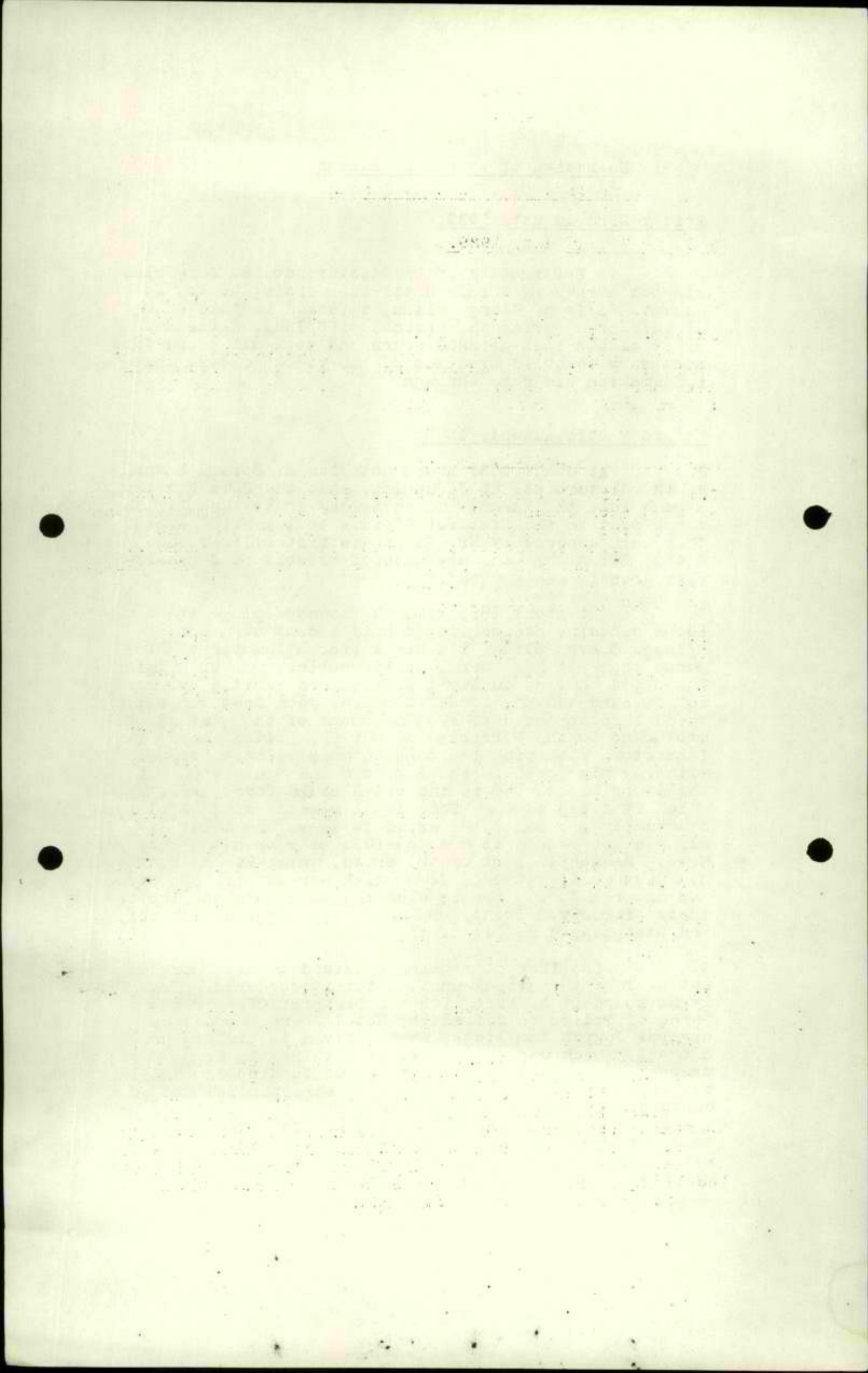
Information of the disturbance at Jerusalem did not arrive in Beisan until the morning of the 24th August. S/Insp. George Elias, detailed to take charge of this area during the absence of S/Insp. Elias Haddad, arrived at Beisan at 2200 hours and took all precaution necessary to avoid breaches of the peace in case the information did come through.

Saturday 24th August, 1929.

2. At about 0930 hours notables of Beisan hearing of the disturbance at Jerusalem, that the Jews had thrown a bomb into the Haram, and that many Arabs were killed there went to the District Offices to learn the truth. They were assured by Mr. Lobat District Officer and S/Insp. George Elias that the accounts of trouble at Jerusalem were grossly exaggerated.

3. At about this time the townspeople, with some local beduin, assembled and held a demonstration. S/Insp. George Elias with his Police attempted to disperse them but his force, twelve police, was insufficient. The crowd were gradually becoming more excited and more out of hand and the force of police soon lost control. There then appeared to be a movement of the part of the mob to go to the Barracks and get the police arms. The Inspector, realising the consequences of this, immediately withdrew his force to the Barracks and managed to get the doors closed before the crowd could force an entry, which it tried to do. Some local persons of good standing eventually persuaded the crowd to leave and about five minutes afterwards it was possible to reopen the Barracks Gate. Meanwhile part of the crowd, which it was believed had dispersed, attacked Jews which were met in the street and entered Jewish houses wounding occupants and looting their property. Twenty one Jews were wounded with sticks and stones as a result of the attack.

4. The Inspector being confined to his barracks did not hear of the attack until after it occurred. Immediately he heard it he left with the District Officer and a force of Police to defend the Hotel where there were several Jewish families. They arrived in time to prevent a crowd, which was then proceeding to Hotel, doing further damage. This crowd could not be got to disperse until the Police Inspector promised to secure the release of a certain agitator, Farid Fakhar el Din, then believed by the crowd to be imprisoned at Jenin. The Insp. promised to secure his release and telephoned to Jenin asking the local police to permit him to come to Beisan. The crowd was dispersed some time afterwards.



5. Police who had previously been despatched to protect Jews living in other parts of the town then brought the wounded into Barracks and dressed their wounds. One Jew who was seriously wounded was despatched to hospital at Haifa. Every effort was then made to secure the safety of other Jews and their property, but this was a very difficult matter as there is no defined Jewish Quarter in the town, their houses are scattered, and the force of police was inadequate. The most that could be done was to concentrate all Jews at the Police Barracks and the Hotel and to send a patrol round the Jewish houses. This was done with successful result.

6. About noon Farzed Fakhir el Din, who had not been imprisoned at Jenin, arrived and a crowd assembled which he incited to commit further acts of violence. Owing to the intervention of the District Officer and the Police Inspector the crowd dispersed before further damage was done. At about 1300 hours the situation had become much more quiet.

7. In the afternoon Mr. Andrews, Area Officer Safad, arrived at Beisan to assume control there. He was accompanied by Major Smith and a party of Transjordan Frontier Force. The situation then being quiet at Beisan a force was sent to patrol the Jewish colonies in the Beisan valley.

8. The District Officer, about this time, published the District Commissioners order enforcing paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Police Ordinance. At 2000 hours the Transjordan Frontier Force which had gone to patrol the colonies returned and reported everything quiet.

9. Towards midnight Insp. George Elias with a force of seven PCs. left to establish a protection post at Ain Haroud Colony and a party of Transjordan F.F. proceeded to Beit Alfa Colony for a similar purpose.

Sunday 25th August, 1929.

10. Nothing of importance occurred in Beisan town on this day.

11. At about 1400 hours information was received of a proposed attack on Beit Alfa whereupon S/Insp. George Elias immediately left with his force from Ain Haroud to defend the Colony. A.D.S.P. Bryant with a force of Police from Affule and a hotchkiss Gun section of the Transjordan Frontier Force from Beisan also left to engage the raiders. These parties are arrived in time to beat off an attack which began about 1530 hours. The attackers were about four hundred strong, some mounted and others on foot, bedouin and fellahs.

The attack was made from the plain but a number had taken up position in the hills behind the colony from where sniping was carried on. A.D.S.P. Bryant took charge of the various forces in the colony and after an action, which lasted about half an hour, the attackers withdrew. Many of them are believed to have been wounded. There were no Police or T.J.F.F. casualties.

12. Insp. Mohd. Hijazi with a force of police from Beisan accompanied by a Sheikh Mohd el Zenati (Zenati Arabs) and Mo'd Said el Halbouni (Merchant from Beisan) came up behind the attacking party and helped to drive them off.

13. At about 1600 hours Mr. Andrews and Major Smith with a part of Transjordan Frontier Force arrived. The situation was then under control so A.D.S.P. Bryant and Insp. George Elias returned with their parties to Affule and Ain Haroud respectively. The Transjordan Frontier Force then took over the protection of Beit Alfa.

14. During the night occasional rifle fire at the colony was carried on by snipers from the hills but with no effect. Police Jenin were informed of this sniping and sent patrols in the direction of Fakka, Deir Abu Deif and Deir Ghazaleh. Unfortunately these patrols could not get into touch with the snipers.

Monday 26th August, 1929.

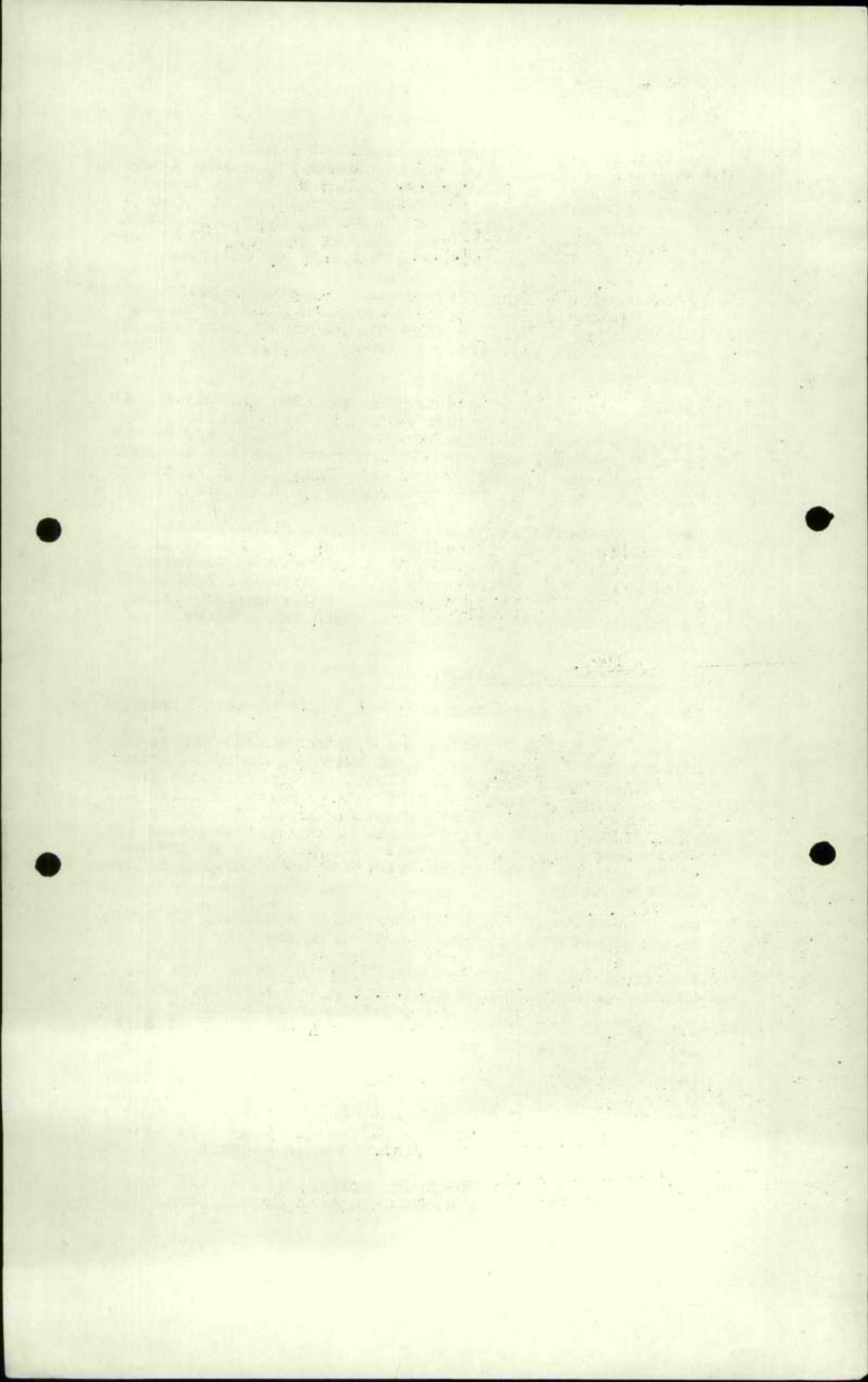
15. The town of Beisan was quiet on this morning.

At about 1300 hours S/Insp. George Elias, at Ain Haroud, received information that a party of Arabs were about to attack Knaia Colony. He immediately informed Beisan Police and left with a party to drive off the attackers Major Smith, Capt. Lassiter and a force of the T.J.F.F. on receiving information of the attack left Beisan for Koomish. No attack had taken place and as there were no Arabs in the vicinity both parties returned their stations.

16. As the T.J.F.F. party were returning to Beisan they encountered an armed party of Arabs near Tel el Shok. Fire was exchanged and as a result a certain Hassan el Talab (Sagher Arabs) was killed and Ali Salamah (Sagher Arabs) was wounded. Later the T.J.F.F. arrested five other persons. This armed party is believed to have set fire to some 'tibbin on the threshing floor at Beit Alfa earlier in the day.

17. When the news of the death of Hassan el Talab was received at Beisan the townspeople and other Arabs then present in the town, assembled and held a demonstration outside the District Offices. They were dispersed without force by Insp. Mohammed Hijazi.

18. At about 1600 hours Police Jenin found that they could not get into communication by telephone with Beisan.



A.D.S.P. Faiz Idrissi, who had returned off leave a short time before left immediately to enquire. Near Beit Alfa he found the dead body of Mahmoud Ibn Hamod of Toubas who had been killed earlier in the day during the action between the T.J.F.F. and the armed Arab party. Faiz Eff. continued on to Beisan and on the way found that the telephones, wires had been cut and that irrigation ditches had been opened, flooding the track, and making it impassable.

19. It was heard that eight head of cattle which had been stolen earlier in the day were being driven by raiders towards Shutta. Police and some fellahoon of Shutta went to recover them and did so, but the raiders managed to get away.

20. In the evening an attempt to burn crops on the threshing floor at Giva Colony failed. Before much damage was done and raiders were beaten off with help from Ain Haroud. A similar raid was also made to burn crops on Tel Youssef threshing floor and a quantity of tibbin was burnt, but further damage was prevented.

Tuesday 27th August, 1929.

21. On this day a villager of Fakkoa, residing with the Sakhneh Arabs, was brought to Beisan suffering from a bullet wound in the stomach which he later stated he had received at Beit Alfa during the attack on the 25th August.

22. Information was received on this day that about sixty villagers were seen on the hills near Fakkoa. A patrol of T.J.F. Force and Police left immediately for this place to prevent any likelihood of an attack on the colonies.

23. Telephone wires were cut between Jisr Majamie and Beisan and between Beisan and Shutta but were repaired under police protection.

24. During the night shots were fired at Ain Taboun colony and Police under S/Insp. George Elias went to beat off an attack, but the raiders fled before the Police could engage them. Shots were also fired that night into Beit Alfa colony from the hills of the Southern side but no damage was done.

25. The town of Beisan was quiet during the day.

Wednesday 28th August, 1929.

26. In the morning a force of Police and T.J.F. Force were sent into the hills to the south and west of Beit Alfa colony to find those who had been sniping into this colony. No armed parties were found although the patrol as far as Kounieh village. While there information was received of the likelihood of an attack by night on the colonies by raiders from Jabel el Kourch (Transjordan). The A.D.S.P. with his party left to Beisan where he was joined by Major Smith (T.J.F. Force) and all proceeded to patrol the area near Jisr Sheikh Hussein. Later, on returning to Beisan, a car which was carrying some of the Green Howard Troops stopped as its tyre burst with aloud report. The troops, it then appeared, believed they were being fired on, descended from their cars, and opened fire on some bedouin seen in the distance.

This fire resulted in the killing of one boy aged six years, and the wounding of a certain Ahmed el Fellah. Seven animals the property of the Zenati Arabs were killed (see the attached report marked 'C').

28. At about 1500 hours a party of T.J.F.F. saw eight armed persons near Beit Alfa colony who fled before the T.J.F.Force party could engage them.

29. From this day onwards the situation in the Beisan area remained quiet and no other incident of note occurred.

REPORT
of
Mr.Kingsley-Heath.

Jerusalem, 15th August.

1. At 12.00 hours on 15th August I received information that a number of Jews were assembling at the Lemel School and that they intended to march to the Wailing Wall. I proceeded with Assistant District Superintendent Police Shitreet to the Lemel School and instructed Inspector Tesseyman to follow me immediately with the ten mounted constables who were in reserve at the Police Training School
2. On my arrival at the Lemel School I found about eighty persons in the Court Yard. I entered the building and found Mr.Binah and Mr.Bergman (District Officers) conferring with the representatives of the persons who wished to take part in the procession. I asked Mr. Binah whether he had ascertained the intentions of the people and he asked me to leave the building until he had come to an agreement with the representatives. I then left the building and notified the position to you by telephone. About 12.45 hours Mr.Binah and Mr.Bergman left the building and informed me that they had not been able to agree with the representatives and they were proceeding to Headquarters, Police and Prisons, to obtain further instructions. I accompanied them to Headquarters and waited until Mr.Cust arrived to discuss the matter. As it appeared that the representatives had given an undertaking to wait half an hour before leaving in procession, and as the greater part of this period had elapsed, I thought it better to return to the Lemel School and notified you accordingly. I returned immediately to the School and found that the numbers had increased and there were then about 150 - 200 persons. At about 13.30 hours some of the representatives came to me and told me that they could not wait any longer. I told them that I had communicated with you by telephone and asked them to wait a little longer. Shortly after this incident, Mr.Binah, Mr.Jacobs, Mr.Bergman and Mr.Hoofien arrived and a further discussion took place in the School. I was present during most of the discussion and I gathered that no final decision had been reached. I then left the building and took up my post outside. A few minutes later the District Officers and Mr.Hoofien came out of the building and confirmed that no decision had been reached and that if the procession became disorderly or attempted to proceed to Government

national
Offices it was to be considered illegal. The procession which now numbered about 300 then left the School in a quiet and orderly manner and I divided my Mounted Police into two groups, one at the front and the other at the rear of the procession. When we had proceeded some distance along the Isiah Road, I noted that a flag was being carried, but it was not raised and was held close to the ground. I warned the persons near the flag that it must not be raised. The procession then proceeded along the Street of the Prophets via Serge Street. When it reached the offices of the Public Works Department Mr. Binah arrived and informed the leaders that there was no objection to their proceeding by Government Offices, and we had some discussion as to the route to be followed. Eventually we decided to proceed by Queen Melisande's Way, Jaffa Road, Post Office, Suleiman Road. On arrival at the Damascus Gate I closed the road to Government Offices with Mounted Police and ordered the procession to proceed directly to the Wailing Wall via Damascus Gate. This was carried out in an orderly manner and as soon as I reached the Wall I endeavoured to ascertain the route by which they proposed to return. There was considerable talk of proceeding, by way of Jaffa Gate, Jaffa Road, Post Office, Suleiman Road to Government Offices. The other proposal was to return to the Zion Cinema, via Jaffa Gate and Jaffa Road. I left the Wailing Wall and reported this to you by telephone and you instructed me that they might take either route provided they kept moving. I then returned and accompanied the procession up the Main Suk to the Jaffa Gate via the Jaffa Road to the Zion Cinema. While proceeding up the Jaffa Road there were shouts of "Hoist the Flag", but no attempt to do so was made until the flag reached the Zionist Executive Offices when it was hoisted despite the efforts of the more responsible members of the procession. I immediately ordered Inspector Tesseyman to charge the crowd with the Mounted Police and the British Police also assisted. Before the Police action became effective the flag was pulled down by the efforts of members of the procession, and apart from this incident which lasted about two minutes the procession was constantly on the move. The procession passed along to the Zion Cinema where the Hatikvah was sung and the flag was again hoisted. It was pulled down again and most of the crowd dispersed. About 200 people proceeded along Ben Yehuda Street to a spot near the Brith Trumpeldor Club where a halt was made and the Hatikvah was again sung. The man who had carried the flag (Segal) made a short speech in which he asked the people to disperse quietly. I am now informed that he also said that if Government did not accede to the demands which had been made they would take matters into their own hands. I was not informed of this at the time but I understand that his remark was treated with levity by most of the people.

I was informed from time to time that there were communists in the crowd who wished to create trouble and that such shouting as took place came from them. I understand that this was true to some extent but since the majority of the procession were youths about 18 it is also possible that they were partly responsible. They were, however, quite well behaved and I had very little difficulty in dealing with them.

Mr. Binah, Mr. Bergman, Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Hoofien accompanied the procession and their influence was of great assistance in maintaining order.